WASHINGTON CITY.

Special Notice to Subscribero,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1858

Business Notice.

WHITTLING DOWN THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. The Chicago Times is engaged in an industrious attempt to limit and reduce the scope of the Dred Scott decision, in order to reconcile with it the declas asserts that slavery may be introduced or excluded

doubly inconsistent with the Dred Scott decision. The line of defence assumed by the Chicago Times, his personal organ, is that of explaining away the language of the Justices of the Supreme Court. and maintaining that the decision settled nothing but squatter-sovereignty doctrines with the decision of one or two points which were directly and technically before the court. When, for instance, Judge Taney expressly declares, alluding to the Missouri prolibition, that Congress has no power to prohibit playery in the Territories, and that, consequently, no agent of Congress in a Territory, whether it be the territorial legislature, executive, or judiciary, car exclude it, the Chicago Times would have us to believe that these declarations were obiter dicta of the Chief Justice, and not, in technical effect, the fornishing no protection to slaveholders in the Terdecision of the court. That there were great prin- ritories, but as laying them under positive disudciples agreed upon by the majority of the court as vantages therein through the operation of the Badthe grounds on which they based their decision of the special points before it, makes no difference with the Chicago Times ; they were not specially before it for direct decision. Though the points really before the court for decision, and really decided, depended upon the preliminary decision of these others, and were but the mere corollaries of them, still the organ of Mr. Douglas would insist that they were but the obiter dicta of the judges; and, whatever Senator Douglas may have said at Freeport in contravention of them, he is not, on that account, to be considered as at variance with the court upon the points technically before it and directly decided by it.

We extract at some length from a late article of Judge Douglas's personal organ, the Times :

Does Senator Douglas repudiate the Dred Scott decision? Dred Scott was the slave of John F. A. Sandford, and had sued for his freedom in the United States district court of Missouri; and the question before the Supreme Court at Washington was on a writ of error, whether the plaintiff, being a negro of slave parentage, could sue in the United States court? That was the only question in the case. Chief Justice Taney himself states

1. Had the circuit court of the United States jurisdic tion to hear and determine the case between these par-ties? And,
2. If it had jurisdiction, is the judgment it has given

Nowhere in the opinion, as published by the reporter to the court for the Senate of the United States, is there any intimation that the case involved any other ultimate questions than those already stated.

The closing paragraph of Judge Taney's opinion cabraces the whole decision in condensed form. We here copy it, and invite the reader especially to note it:

"Upon the whole, therefore, it is the judgment of this urt that it appears by the record before us that the aintiff in error is not a citizen of Missouri, in the sense n which that word is used in the constitution; and that the circuit court of the United States, for that reason, ment in it. Its judgment for the defendant must, conse-quently, be reversed, and a mandate issued directing the suit to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction."

The decision disposes, it will have been seen, or just the two questions which the court announced in the beginning; no other question is even so much as hinted at in the summing up of the points.

Will any person pretend to say that Senator Douglas repudiates the Dred Scott decision, as it stands on the records of the court? When and where has he uttered reputates the Dreit Scott decision, as it stands on the records of the court? When and where has he uttered or authorized to be uttered a sentiment from which such an inference could be drawn? What, we ask, is there, in all the speeches of Senator Douglas, or in the editorials of the journals in Illinois, and throughout the land which support him, to warrant the accusation? As for our-selves, we accept the Dred Scott decision as embodying law of the constitution, and the plaines se. We endorse that decision in all its mon sense. We endorse that decision in all its length and breadth; but we will not pass oneered to a position that the Supreme Court have not taken, much less established, and egainst school all the dictates of an incligent intellect rebel. On this ground we twok position early and boldly in defence of ground we took position early and boldly in defence of the decision in controversy; and on the same ground the Times hast winter, when the Washington Union under-took to expound that decision in support of its assertion that it legalized slavery in all the Territories, not only, but in all the States, and this whether slavery was wanted by the people or whether it was detested by them—on the same ground, we repeat, and with the same conscientious motives, that we defended the decision as pronounced by Chief Justice Taney, see denounced it as varped and counter-feited by the minompoops of the Washington Union. And now that that journal, sluded by the allied press of Illinois, is at its infamous work again, we shall not hold back. Dred Scott was declared not a citizen of the United States, and consequently could not sue as such in the

Dred Scott was declared not a citizen of the United States, and consequently could not sue as such in the courts of the United States. The reverse had previously been declared in Missouri, and the court consequently caused a mandate to be issued annulling the judgment of the laterior tribunal. That is all, when we come down to the just of the case, that there was all, when we come down to the just of the case, that there was all, when we come down to the just of the case, that there was all, when we come down to the just of the case, that there was all, when we come down to the just of the case, that there was all, and we agree that it was. The court asserted many other propositions, all of which, perhaps, were sound, but all that is not material to any point now involved. It has never been intimated that the Supreme Court desires to exalt the many points in the argument by which they fortified their decision to an equality of authority with the decision itself; and even if they did, we should dispute that they possess any authority to do so. The Supreme Court decided, and we support the decision most heartily, that so far as federal laws operate in the Territories of the United States, slave property is on the same footing as any other class of property. slave property is on the same footing as any other class of property; and we agree, too, that the ter-ritorial legislature is incompetent to enact laws excluding slave property; but we deny that the federal government can to slavery opainst their will. This we understand to nator Douglas's opinion.

It must be confessed that the Times' mode of relieving Judge Douglas from the imputation of hostility to the Dred Scott decision is as irresistible as ingenious. "The court decided that Dred Scott was not a citizen in the sense of the constitution; and that the court below had, therefore, no jurisdiction in

*The Times, being the personal organ of Senator Douglas, must not be held to too strict an account for breaches of taste or of editorial decorum; and must be indulged in a wide latitude of viruperative

and Judge Douglas said nothing at Freeport to show that Dred Scott was a citizen, or that the court had jurisdiction of his case. Therefore, Judge Douglas did not repudiate the decision. Quod erat demonstrapersonal organ. Is it satisfactory to the country; to the democratic party; to the South?

The Times is ready to battle for the decision, and stoutly to maintain what it did decide; but it protests that it "will not pass onward to a position against which all the dictates of an intelligent intellect rebel," by supporting the Washington Union "in its assertion that the decision legalizes slavery in all the territories and in all the States." We will not stop here to deny, again, that the Union ever contended that the federal constitution legalized slavery arations of Judge Douglas at Freeport, in which in the free States; but we have said, and so did a the Judge asserts for the authorities of the Territo- majority of the justices decide in the Dred Scott ries, while yet they are Territories, power to ex- case, that slavery is legal under the constitution in clude slavery from their limits. The Judge him- all the Territories, needing no law to introduce it; as self endeavored to modify the effect of his declara- no law that can be passed by Congress or the territions by claiming for the territorial legislatures pow- tories can exclude it from the latter. That is a propoer to introduce as well as to exclude slavery; but sition which Judge Douglas and his organ, the Times, either branch of his assertion is heretical and undenies. That is a proposition which the Dred Scott sound. The purport of the Dred Scott decision is, decision affirms. That is the proposition "against that slavery is legalized in the Territories without which" the personal organ of Mr. Douglas protests, express law, proprio vigore of the constitution; and, for him, that "all the dictates of an intelligent inteltherefore, the introduction by express law is un- lect rebel." In the teeth of such a protest it is but necessary, as its exclusion by express law would the baldest effrontery for the Times to deny that be unconstitutional. When, therefore, Judge Doug- either itself or Judge Douglas repudiates the Dred Scott decision; as it is in the last degree weak and by territorial legislation he makes a declaration idle for it to attempt to sustain its denial by refining and hair-splitting upon the technicalities of the court's judgment.

In connexion with this preposterous attempt of the Chicago Times to reconcile Judge Douglas's the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case we cannot help referring to a late article of the Richmond Enquirer, which we interpret as indited ironically, on Judge Douglas's declarations at Freeport. The Enquirer sympathizes with Gov. Wise and Hon. Mr. Millson, of Virginia, in the poor opinion those gentlemen are known to entertain of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. For a year or more the Enquirer has been disposed very freely to criticize that bill, not only as ger clause.

The Enquirer regards the declarations of Judge Douglas at Freeport as a confession, by the author of the bill himself, of all that it has been saying in complaint of the defects of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Alluding to these defects it charges that "members of Congress have no right to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders to that of their territorial delegates," of providing positive legislation for the protection of rights in the Territories which the constitution acknowledges, but which the Kansas-Nebraska act does not secure. It, therefore, calls, with a great deal of apparent confidence but archly concealed sarcasm, upon Judge Douglas and Congress "to intervene to protect slavery in the Territories" from the evils of such "unfriendly legislation" on the part of the territorial legislatures as Judge Douglas confesses is not provided against by his own Nebraska-Kansas bill. In other words, the Enquirer seems to defend Judge Douglas in his Freeport speech by assailing the alleged defects of his Nebraska-Kansas bill.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AT SPRINGFIELD SPEECH OF MR. FITCH.

We publish a synopsis of the proceedings of the ate meeting of the national democracy at Springheld, Illinois. Among the several able speeches delivered on the occasion was the brilliant and piquant one of Henry S. Fitch, esq., which we publish today. We hope to publish very soon one or two of those delivered by other gentlemen.

Mr. Fitch presents the issues of the Illinois canvass in the clear and graphic style peculiar to himself. The reader will e richly entertained by his remarks, which are unusually happy. His powers of antithesis are fine. His allusion to Judge Douglas's action in striking out of the Toombs bill the clause requiring a submission of the constitution of Kansa to the people, and in then making war upon the President and Congress for "violating a clause which he himself prevented from being in the bill," is admirable. The whole speech is a treat.

APPRECIATION BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OF UNITED STATES SURVEYS.

We learn from Sir Roderick Murchison's address a the "anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society," that the British Admiralty are re-engraving and publishing, for the use of the commercial marine Commander Th. J. Page's charts of the Parana and Paraguay: The British government is fully aware of the importance of the fruitful field presented to England's commercial enterprise in the basin of La Plata, and will avail itself of every means for the extension

of its trade into those fertile regions. THE FUSION OF THE BRODERICK PARTY.

A gentleman residing in this city has received a lette om his son in California, dated August 19th, in which he says: "You will see by the papers that the Broderick party, or left wing of the black-republican party, in this State, has fused with the simon-pure woolly-heads. The administration or national democracy will, however,

gain a complete victory." THE TRIAL OF THE SLAVERS.

The trial of the slavers at Charleston, on a writ of bear corpus, was closed on Friday last, Judge McGrath refusing to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Judge McGrath, in his opinion, holds the following language:

I readily concede that commitment for further exami readily concede that commitment for further exami-nation must not be so used as to operate in place of a commitment for trial; and this, or any other abuse of the power of the magistrate, will be corrected. The court will not only relieve, but the party will have his action against the magistrate. Is there in this case any evi-dence of an abuse by the commissioner of his authority? The arrest is said to have been made on the 28th August, and the consect from that deep will the The arrest is said to have been made on the 28th August, and the accused from that day until the present time are beld under a commitment for further examination. In the examinations under the statutes of Philip and Mary, it is laid down that there is no precise limitation of the time, which must depend on the circumstances of each particular case; there are many instances, it is said, of prisoners being detained more than twenty days between their first being brought before a justice and their commitment for trial.—I Chitty Cr. Law, 73. I am not to presume that the delay which has taken place is unreapresume that the delay which has taken place is unrea-sonable; and if it were, and had continued so long as to induce me to think that the original cause of it could not be valid, or worthy of further investigation, I might discharge the accused (8 E. C. L. R. 76) or relieve them ppon adequate sacurity being given for their appearance. I Chitty, Cr. Law, 130. But within that period of time, which elsewhere, and for the which elsewhere, and for the purpose of an examination, has been held not unreasonable, I could not undertake to say that the delay which in this case has taken place is

discovered that an attempt was being made to obtain bounty-land warrants through his office by means of false tum." Such is the special pleading of Judge Douglas's and forged papers by some person residing at Chatta-personal organ. Is it satisfactory to the country; to with a view to ascertain who the imposter was and bring him to justice. It was soon ascertained that he was J. W. White, a prominent lawyer of Chattanooga, and a popular know-nothing member of the State legislature. The charge was examined by United States Commi Lowry and Judge Grant of the State court, who acquit-

White of the charge brought against him. It will be recollected how exultingly this acquittal trumpeted forth by the know-nothing organs in East Tennessee. The government officials were too well satis-fied of the justice of their cause, however, to be intimidated by White's position and influence, or to submit to the extraordinary conduct of Messra. Lowry and Grant, acting as they were as a mere committing court. They only desired a fair and importial investigation, and that they seemed determined to have. Accordingly, White was rearrested some ten days since, and taken before Judge Humphreys, of the United States district court. White's counsel found the United States so fully prepared and fortified at all points with the requisite evidence, at ter the testimony of two witnesses for the prosecution was given, that he came forward and entered his recogce in the sum of \$25,000, with ample security, White's appearance at the November term of the United

States district court.

It was magnanimous and commendable in the officers of government engaged in this matter to adopt extraordinary measures in order that White's examination might take place at his own home, surrounded by his umerous and devoted friends.

Every now and then we hear of arrests and conviction

s upon the Pension Office, and feel surprised tha these oft-repeated demonstrations of the certainty of de tection and punishment do not deter others from the commission of similar offences, and we have almost come to the conclusion that the pension and bounty-land system—founded originally in the humanity and beneficence of our government—possesses some neculiar demoralizing

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bankers' Magazine for September, in reference the last loan of 5 per cent., says that, as the governmen loan bearing 6 per cent. interest is selling at 116 per cent. the late 5 per cent. loan of 1874 is worth \$1 10, and at that rate it pays the same rate of interest. above cannot be generally known among the holders of the 6 per cent. loan, or they would convert their 6 per cent into the 5 per cent., and thus save about 5 per cent. of the premium which they are losing at the rate of about 14 per cent. per annum.

MAILS FOR THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

We are requested to state that arrangements have bee made for the transmission of letters in sealed bags be-tween the United States and Bermuda by means of the British mail packets plying between Boston and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and between Halifax and Bermuda, the United States inland postage only, of 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid in this country on letters sent, and collected on letters received. The British sea rate of eight cents per half-ounce letter, together with the colonial postage where chargeable, will be collected in Bermuda, both on letters sent and received.

Mails will be made up at the New York and Boston offices for transmission by every alternate British packet from Boston, commencing with the packet of 22d Septem

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Four Days Later from Europe -- Arrival of the

Vanderbilt. New York, Sept. 13.—The American steamer Vander bilt, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st instant, ar rived here last night with Liverpool advices of the same

ate. She brings 355 passengers.

The general news is not of stirring importance.

The Queen had returned to England. Nearly £1,500,000 in gold were on the way from Au

ana. Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the English c but the crews and passengers, with one exception, wer

Morphy, the American chess-player, had player

eight games blindfolded at one time, at the Birminghan Chess Congress, wining all but one. Messrs. Rudolph, Jung & Co., silk merchants in Faris, have suspended. Their liabilities are very large The late Turkish ministry has been ousted and a new Austrian government had addre

circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The imperial government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the plenipotentiaries at the Paris conference to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for counteracting the treaty of Paris. BAVARIA--A letter from Munich, of the 24th, says:

The marriage of the Duchess Helena, of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria, with the hereditary Prince of Tour and Tascis, was celebrated to-day at the castle of Australia. - The Victoria Parliament stood adjourn

Australia.—The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th of August, and will meet early in October.

The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy. The exports in the six months exceeded the imports by £385,000 The wool market was unchanged. Tallow in moderat demand. Exchange banks buy at one per cent. discount and sell at par. In October railway debentures will begin to be transmitted, not exceeding £150,000 per month. Inpra - A despatch from Malta, dated August 29, says

INDIA.—A despatch from Maita, dated August 22, says:
Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve Maun Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpoo
rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fied towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel Holmes Roberts. The Bombay import market was active.

The following despatch was received at the East India

House:
The fugitive rebels from Gwailor, after making a demontration against Boondee on the 19th July, attempted to cross the Banddos, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Beehore and Bughore. The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes' column, which was last heard of at Boondee.

The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tantia Topec, Yedial, and others.

thers.

A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brines had been pushed forward to Timnoune, (?) with instruc-tions to march on Kheirwarra, if necessary.

The Sawunt Dessaees have offered to submit to the

Portuguese government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the governor-general, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication. CHINA. - The Paris Moniteur contains the following :

Tren Sin, June 19, 1858 The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China. That vast empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allewed to reside temporarily at Pekin. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary Chappedelaine is to be punished; it will be announced in the Pekin Gazette. The laws against Christianity are to be revoked. All the engagements are taken and in part secured (consignés) under the seal of the imperial commissioners. France and Eugland obtain the most ample concessions.

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOR, Sept. 1.—Sales of cotton for three days 19,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, and 2,000 for export; the remainder to the trade. The market closed quiet, but steady, with a declining tendency on inferior qualities, and quotations were barely maintained. Manchester advices were favorable.

western 5s 6d a 5s 11d; white 40., of 3d a 6s of, what southern 6s 9d a 7s 4d. Corn was dull.

Provisions.—Beef was steady and dull. Pork and bacon were steady. Lard quiet at 60s 6d a 62s.

General Produce.—Spirits turpentine steady at 38s 6d more reliable.

the case. That was the whole decision of the court; THE RECENT BOUNTY-LAND FRAUDS IN TEN. a 59s. Rosin steady at 4s 2d a 4s 3d. Sugar quiet.

SPRINGPIERD, (III.) Sept. 13.—Judge Breese, the administration candidate for senator in Illinois, in a card denies

that he has withdrawn in favor of Judge Douglas. He denounces the disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the democratic party.

Baltimore Appiversary.

Baltimore Anniversary.

Baltimore Anniversary of the battle of North Point, although occurring yesterday, is being celebrated to day by a general suspension of business. The principal feature of the day is the removal of the bodies of Wells and McComas to a spot selected in the city, where a monument is to be erected. A large military and civic procession escorted the remains. Flags were displayed and guns fired along the route. Naval Intelligence.

Norrolk, Sept. 13.—The United States practice ship Proble arrived here yesterday from her cruise, and pro-ceeds to Annapolis to-day. The Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.—The number of deaths last seek from the yellow fever was 103. SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.—The chairman of the board of health reports a few sporadic cases of yellow fever since Wednesday last, and these of a mild type. There is no epidemic.

New York, September 13 .- Cotton is active-sales New York, September 13.—Cotton is active—sales of 2,300 bales. The Vanderbit's advices had a tendency to weaken prices, but the market closed without any quotable change. Flour closed heavy, with sales of 13,000 bbls.—State, \$4 90 a \$5; Ohio, \$5 50 a \$5 65; Southern is heavy and nominal. Wheat closed lower, with sales of 15,500 bbshels—prime red, \$1 20; common to fair white, 10,000 basheis—prime red, \$1 20; common to fair white, \$1 30 a \$1 35. Corn closed active, with sales of 75,000 bushels—mixed, 65 a 72 cents; white, 80 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, \$17 35 a \$17 40; prime, \$15 a \$15 50. Beef is quiet. Lard is quiet, at 11½ a 11½. Whiskey is firm, at 244 cents. Sugar is dull—Muscovado, 7½ a 8% cents. Coffee is quiet—Rio, 9¼ a 11½ cents. Spirits Turpentine is duil, at 48 cents. Rosin is heavy, at \$1 72.

THE WELLS AND MCCOMAS MONUMENT-LET-TER EROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The following is a copy of a letter received in reply one from the executive committee of the Wells and Mc-comas Monument Association. It will be seen that the President will not be in Baltimore on Monday to partici-pate in the ceremonies attending the interment of the re-mains of these galiant youg men:

Washington, Sept. 10, 1858. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1858.

My Drar Sir:—I have received your kind invitation, in behalf of the "Wells and McComas Monument Association," to be present on the 13th inst. at the interment of the remains of the two young men who fell at North Point whilst gallantly repelling the advance of Gen. Ross and his followers on the city of Baltimore, in 1814, preparators to the specific of a suitable monument to mark ratory to the erection of a suitable mont

heir resting place.

I should gladly accept this invitation and witness the I should gladly accept the invitation and witness the honors which the association intend to confer upon the memory of the youthful volunteers who were killed in defending their country and their homes. It is a tribute of patriotism and gratitude to those who shed their blood in a just and glorious cause, and is worthy of the warmest commendation. Under these circumstances, I regret that it is impossible for me to absent myself from my public duties on the appointed day.

Yours, very respectfully,

TARRYTOWN.

(From the Wheeling Daily Argus, Sept. 10.]

We presume that few of our renders have heard of farrytown, in the State of New York, and it makes but difference whether they have or not, so far as any thing that has occurred in the past is concerned. But it is important that they should now know something about what has recently been done in that village, for it has become famous. In that place a few days ago was developed the plot of a combination of politicians to overthrow the administration of President Buchanan. The occasion was this: A meeting was called for the purpose of constitution of the purpose of constitutions of the purpose of certing measures to secure the re-election of Hon. J. B Haskin to Congress. To address the meeting many per-sons were invited. Those persons either accepted the in-vitations, or wrote their regrets, and expressed them-

vitations, or wrote their regrets, and expressed themselves in favor of the project.

Now, here are the names of some of the invited: John W. Forney, Horace Greeley, Thos. L. Harris, Ill., S. A. Grow, Pa., F. P. Blair, Mo., E. B. Washburne, Ill., and there were others of the same kind. Mr. Haskin was a violent opponent of Mr. Buchanan at the last session of Congress. He is what is called an anti-Lecompton democrat, such as Mr. Douglas and Mr. Harris and Mr. Wise.

Well, his anti-friends have come to his support and written and spoken in favor of his re-election. That night in itself, without connecting circumstances, be well might in itself, without connecting circumstances, be well enough. But when we see Mr. Harris and Mr. Greeley entertaining a concurrence of opinion in regard to the enough. But when we see Mr. Harris and Mr. Greeley entertaining a concurrence of opinion in regard to the policy of nominating a candidate for Congress, it is calculated to arouse suspicion. The same is true in regard to Grow and Forney. And then when such black-republicans as Blair and Davis and Washburne come up to the restue of a democrat, we are filled to overflowing with incomprehensibility. Douglas and Harris are cronies. They are indissolubly united in their political fortunes. Harris and Greeley concur in opinion. Consequently, Description and Greeley concur in opinion. Consequently, Donglas and Greeley sympathize with each other. Greeley is a oldier in the democratic army or Douglas is a soldier in the black-republican ranks. They, with their adherents unite in measures to overthrow a democratic administra-tion. When we have arrived at this logical conclusion

there is no great difficulty in determining which are the principals and which the abettors in the work.

Douglas, Harris, Forney, Hickman and their associates, are playing second fiddle to the black-republicans to destroy and break up the democratic party. The evidence is now plain against them. They are no better politically than are their associates, and in party warfare should be so regarded.

AMERICAN CONVERTS IN ROME .- A correspondent of the reeman's Journal (Catholic) writes

"Rome, Vigil of the Assumption, 1858.

"After vespers to-day, the Most Rev. Cajetan Bedini, archbishop of Thebes, secretary of the Propaganda, &c., baptized in St. Peter's Church the son of Randolph Rogers, of Virginia, the distinguished sculptor. The Rev. J. Hoffman, of Maryland, was godfather, and Mrs. Portien Branda, of Virginia, who is so true a representative of the accomplished American lady, was godonother. Mr. Rogers was present, and took the deepest interest in the service, though not bimself a Catholic. Many Americans were present. Among them Miss J. Mullany. She was in carnest conversation with the Most Rev. Archbishop Bedini as the latter entered his carriage. Whether on Church affairs, or State affairs, I cannot say—only, as the Archbishop's voice was somewhat raised at the words: "After vespers to-day, the Most Rev. Cajetan Bedini on Church anairs, or State affairs, I cannot say—only, as the Archbishop's voice was somewhat raised at the words: 'Let Americans come to Rome, like that babe just bap-tized, and ask for faith. Let her obtain the Catholic faith, and it will cement the union of the States, and perpetu-ate the liberties of the country more than standing armies, colossal navies, or the devious counsel of wily statesmen. These were about the words used, though I lose their eloence in my translation.

A CHRAP BAROMETER. - The cheapest barometer for A CHRAP BAROMETER.—The cheapest barometer for household use is made by putting a common leech into a phial of water, which may be hung up anywhere in the shade, near a door or window. The leech is peculiarly sensitive to approaching atmospheric changes. If the weather proves serene and mild, he remains motionless at the bottom of the glass, rolled up in a spiral form. If he is discovered at the surface of the water, you may be certain that rain is about to occur, as there he will stay till it comes on and the weather becomes settled. If a windy time is to occur, he sports with great and incessant activity through the water, and seldom rests until the blow has actually come on. If a heavy storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days previous it lodges almost constantly outside the water, and discovers a continued uncasiness of movement. In the frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom of the glass; and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial, which should be left uncorked to enable the animal to breathe, but a linen rag should be stretched over it to prevent an escape. A common eight-ounce phial is large enough, filled about three-fourths with hydrant water. During Manchester advices were favorable.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was firm at an advance of 6d. closing quiet, Wheat was higher, closing quiet; red western 5s 6d a 5s 11d; white do., 6d 3d a 6s 6d; white southern 6s 9d a 7s 4d. Corn was dull. attention by every amateur naturalist. This weather glass is almost as cheap as a physical almanac, and much

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 20th ult., arrived at New York at midnight on Sunday. She has nearly \$1,700,000 in easure.

Financial matters are reported to be easy beyond any

Financial matters are reported to be easy beyond anything previously known in the history of California. The collections are highly satisfactory, and money had gone a begging at 1 to 1½ per cent. on merchandise securities. The business portion of Georgetown, in El Dorado county, was destroyed by fire on the 16th of August, involving a loss of \$100,000.

On the 4th of August, a desperate afray occurred between some French and American miners, in regard to their right to a mining claim. It resulted in the death of three Americans and the wounding of three others. Senator Broderick designs travelling to Washington by the overland route.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

[From the Alta California, Aug. 20.]

On the 5th of August the anti-Lecompton convention at Sacramento nominated for supreme judge John Carrey, of Solano county; for comptroller, I. N. Dawley, of Newada; for supreme court clerk, H. U. Jennings, of Butte county; Hon. Jos. C. McKibbin was also renominated for Congress:

The Lecomptonities on the same day nominated J. G. Baldwin as their candidate for judge of the supreme court; A. R. McJoney, of Contra Costa, as comptroller. They made no nomination for supreme court clerk.

The republican convention endorsed the nomination of Currey for judge, but nominated F. P. Tracy, vice Dudley. They also nominated Dr. S. Gunn, of Toulumnee, as comptroller.

s comptroller.

The difficulties between J. C. Fremont and the Merced Mining Company still continue. The latter refuse to yield possession of their vein, and the men who occupy it

rieid possession of their vein, and the men who occupy i nsist that they will resist.

The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placer The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placer-ville on the 16th. The currier brings the painful intel-ligence of the murder of Joseph Condi, Charles Connover, Elias Etherege, and Theodore Rarban, guards of the mail which left Placerville July 31. They were killed by Shoshones, about twenty miles from Gravelly Ford. The Indians about Humboldt Bay are exceedingly troublesome A man named Orrin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ult., and another, named John Van-

A number of the troops which arrived on the Golden Gate deserted in citizens' clothes. A portion of them

were arrested.

The republican county convention have nominated for the senate Gen. C. S. H. Williams and S. H. Parker, esq., and for the assembly W. W. Shepard, B. W. Hathaway, J. M. Taylor, J. W. Cherry, and A. A. Hill. The

convention has yet three further nominations for assembly to make before the list is completed.

The amount of gold bullion deposited for coinage during the week ending the 7th amounted to 18,098 7to ounces. The gold coinage for the week was \$385,000

all in double engles. Pacific arrived on the 7th from Victoria bringing 350 passengers. The ship E. F. Willetts or the same day with 147 passengers, from the same lo

pality.

During the last ten days 1,000 Chinamen have lander

FROM THE PRASER RIVER MINES

Our dates from Victoria are to the 14th of August, and from Fort Yale, Fraser river, to August 11. Up to one week of the latest dates from the mining region the river remained too high for operation on the bars. This had caused great despondency among the people on the banks of the streams, who were waiting for the waters to subside. About the 5th of August the river began to fall; and on the 11th, our latest date, many miners had been working on the bars for several days. The yield of gold was very rich. The lowest accounts put it down at \$7 a \$8 to the man per day; the highest \$50 a \$75.

Provisions were plenty in the mines and comparatively cheap. In Victoria there was felt a stagnation in business. Real estate was unsaleable. The market had been overstocked with goods from San Francisco, and commercial transactions were dull. No rich "dry diggings" had yet been discovered of any extent. The miners were pushing up towards the head of the streams; and now Our dates from Victoria are to the 14th of August, and

overstocked with goods from San Francisco, and commer-cial transactions were dull. No rich "dry diggings" had yet been discovered of any extent. The miners were pushing up towards the head of the streams; and now that the waters are subsiding, they will experience less difficulty on the way. By the next steamer we expect to be able to send to the east some exciting nows from

LATER FROM THE FRASER RIVER

Arrival of the Panama. - Reports from the Diggings. The steamer Panama, W. F. Lapplinge, commander arrived this morning at eight o'clock, bringing date from Victoria to August 14th.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Victoria Gazette of August 14th has the following:
The steamer Surprise, Capt. Huntington, arrived last
night about 10 o'clock, from Fort Hope. She brings
twelve passengers, and \$12,000 of gold dust in the hands
of the purser, besides what is held by the passengers.
The river is falling rapidly, and is gone down 4½ feet at
Fort Yale within a week, disclosing a long bar in front of
the town upon which some two hundred miners were at
work. Our informant, a gentleman whom we have work. Our informant, a gentleman whom we have known for years, and for the truth of whose statements we can vouch, gives it as his opinion these men were making at least from \$6 to \$8 per day. On Monday last it is estimated that \$60 ounces of gold dust were taken out of Hill's bar; there are not exceeding 400 men at work on this bar. At Texas bar the miners were doing exceedingly well—averaging full two ounces to the man

The subsiding of the waters had afforded opportunities for hundreds of men to go to work, and they were pitching in in right good earnest. REPORTS FROM THE WEENATCHA AND NACHESS

RIVERS. The Puget Sound Herald Extra, of August 7th, con-

says:

By the arrival in Stellacoom, yesterday, of Paul Auger

By the arrival in Stellacoom, yesterday, or Paul Auger,
the messenger dispatched from here ten or twelve days
ago to the Weenatcha, we have late, reliable and highly
important intelligence from the new gold fields.
Paul Auger was four days coming from the Weenatcha,
having left on Monday last, and reached Stellacoom on
yesterday. He reports fourteen hundred miners at work;
one thousand on the Weenatcha, and four hundred on the

Capt. Robertson writes us under the same date of Mr Pearson, stating that he had arrived at Fort Simcoc with 250 miners, on their way to the head waters on the Weenatcha. He says there are about a thousand miners at the Dalles waiting to hear from him.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES Our dates from Oregon are to the 12th of August. No decisive Indian hostilities had taken place, but the savages seemed to be preparing for war. Some rich gold discoveries have been made on the Weenatcha and Naages seemed to be preparing for war. Some rich gold discoveries have been made on the Weenatcha and Na-chess rivers—feeders of the Columbia. There were said to be about fourteen hundred miners at work on thes streams, making good wages. Much trouble, however was expected from the Indians in those regions.

James G. Goodwin, an old resident of Oregon, commit ted suicide by rhooting himself, on the 22d July, a

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates from the Sandwich islands are to the 24th of July. Some new guano islands have been discovered 800 or 900 miles southwest of Honolulu. The Hawaiian government had sent out a vessel to examine and report. NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA-THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA AND NICARAGUA

The legislative assembly of New Granada opened their session on the 1st instant, and elected as officers Messrs. Jose Frarega Barrera president: Rafael Nunez, vice presdeut; Pablo Elias de Icasa, designado; Meteo Iturraide, secretary. These, we believe, all belong to the liberal or opposition party.

An attempt was made to reject the deputies from Los

Santos, on the grounds that they were appointed by ar armed force under Pedro Groita. The proposition wa The Panama Star says: The United States steam

frigate Saranac, from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, reached the port of Panama on Sunday, the 29th instant, ng sailed from San Juan on the 25th last This makes three vessels of war in our harber, on British, one French, and one American, so that the for cigners will have full protection should there be any out

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa Rica coffee erop will, it is expected, exceed 00,000 gals, the coming

40,000 qqls. the coming season, and the season and the season are expected to be more productive this year than for some time past.

About the middle of the month the Costa Rica government sont a force to Greytown to take possession of Scott's property there, and to claim the right to Punta Castilla or Punta Arenas; but the commander of the

British ship-of-war Leopard refused to allow Col. Cauty, the Costa Rica representative, to interfere with what was claimed to be the property of an American company, and Mr. Green, the British consul, contested Col. Cauty right or that of Costa Rica to claim Punfa Arenas, insisting that it belonged to the Mosquito territory. The whole affair called forth quite a correspondence, the result of which was that the commander of the Leopard and Mr. Green both sustained their position for the present, and the Costa Ricans had to withdraw their pretensions to the claims advanced.

It is not improbable, however, now that no yessel-of-war is in Greytown, that the claims will be again renewed. Both Costa Rican and Nicaragua take the ground that, as the fillibusters were permitted to occupy Punta Castilla without any opposition on the part of the King of the Mosquitoes or his allies, he can now lay no just claim to it; or, at any rate, that they have as good a right to it as the Mosquitoes have, and a better one than the fillibusters. Nicaragua, we understand, talks of buying out the Mosquito King, and will, in all probability, offer a pension of fifty dollars a month to lay down his crown and turn his possessions over to them.

The Sam Juan del Sur correspondent of the Panama Herald, writing on the 20th all, says. Since the arrival here of the United States frigate Saranac on the 23d of July things have taken more of a business aspect.

On her arrival various rumors were alloat as to the object of her visit; as yet nothing certain is known, save that she came to look after American interests, and to anticipate the opening of the Transit. That she will anticipate it by a long time is the belief of your correspondent; for after waiting fifteen months we can see but little advancement during that time. As for steamers, only one, the Virgin, is on the lake, and that can accommodate but poorly three hundred passengers.

The river boats are also too few, and there is no ceal there, nor, as far as I can learn, none on the way. T British ship-of-war Loopard refused to allow Col. Cauty,

Capt. Kelly, of the Saranac, has been lying idle, sav. Capt. Kelly, of the Saranac, has been lying idle, save on the 9th inst., when he ordered his armed launches ashere to release two Americans who were falsely imprisoned, but, luckily for the natives, they released them before the launches reached the launding. This, however, caused a right of inquiry from the government in chief of this department, who had only the sorrowful satisfaction of being told by Capt. Kelly that he came there to protect Americans, and should fulfil his mission, but that the men were ready for trial, and it should be a fair one. Nothing has been done, however, the men being at lib.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Lima, Commander Bloomfield, reached anama on the evening of the 26th, bringing \$266,648 in treasure.

Our dates from Chile are to the 31st July. The coun-

try is reported as being more prosperous than for some time past, but the general news is exceedingly scanty. A project has been brought forward to reform the con-

BOLIVIA.

The government of this republic has issued a decree educing from 40 to 15 per cent. the duties on foreign otton goods. Public tranquility seems to be safe from any disturb-

Gen. Castilla has been elected President of Peru, but whether he will serve his time out is a question an answer.

The elections passed off much more quietly than was

anticipated; several rows occurred, and three or fou persons were killed, and a number wounded. THE INDIAN WAR

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, Aug. 20.]

The latest news from the seat of war is interesting.
On the 7th inst. the advance of the body of troops intended to operate against the Spokans marched from Walla Walla. The force consisted of company E, first tended to operate against the Spokans marched from Walla Walla. The force consisted of company E, first dragoons, and six companies of the 3d artillery. A battery of six-pounders and two mounted howitzers, together with a large train, accompanied the expedition. Col. Wright's command was to leave in a lew days to take part in the campaign. Col. Wright is to command the entire expedition. His staff consists of Lieut. Owens, acting assistant adjutant general; Quartermaster Kirkham, Lieut. Mullen, topographical engineers, and Dr. Hammond. In addition to Capt. Key's command, which has marched into the enemy's country, there were to follow in a few days four companies of dragoons (190 men) under Major Grier, and two companies of the 9th infautry (90 men) armed with rifles. Major Wyse commands the batteries. Col. Steptoc and Lleut. Wheeler are to remain at Fort Walla Walla with 150 men.

A post and depot are to be established at the Pelouse crossing of Snake river, or a field work thrown up. Gabions have been made for the purpose.

It is considered doubtful whether the Spokans will fight. If they retreat, the army will follow and punish the savages in their retreats. Major Simcee, with four companies, is to join Col. Wright's force in the field. A company will be left at Snake river. On the 6th inst. a treaty of alliance was entered into between the United States and the Nez Perces and Cayuse chiefs, wherein they bind themselves to act in concert with the troops against the hostile tribes. A correspondent, writing from the seat of war, says that the enemy is in large force on the other side of Snake river, and have determined to fight from the very crossing, which they are preparing to contest with vigor. A difference of opinion exists among the officers as to whether the Indians will fight. Gen. Clarke, who proceeded at once to the North, it is believed, has been compelled to delay operations in consequence of insufficient force. The troops which arrived here on the Golden Gate are to leave for Portland to-morrow. T

row. Their arrival will be the means of causing the plans suspended for months to progress at once. If a regiment of infantry is detached from Utah, and cater the Snake country from the West, the savages would soon be reduced to terms. The trouble has been that no after the state of the savages when the savages were the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages are savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savage savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savages when the savages when the savages were savaged to savage the savage be reduced to terms. The trouble has been that no adequate number of men have yet taken the field, and this circumstance has given rise to outbreaks, which have taken place not alone in Oregon, but in California. The Indians commit outrages almost with impunity, and of course tribes who might remain at peace are encouraged by the knowledge of this fact to rob and murder unpretected citizens. The necessities of this coast require more military protection, and it must be by this time evident to the authorities at Washington, even on the ground of

military protection, and it must be by this time evident to the authorities at Washington, even on the ground of economy, that a large reinforcement is imperatively needed to prevent the constant recurrence of Indian wars.

A report was brought into Placerville last week that the stage which left for Salt I.ake City on the 31st of July, with the overland mail, was attacked on the 13th inst., twenty-five miles above Gravelly Ford, and these contractions of the stage which left is the contraction of the stage with the overland mail, was attacked on the 13th inst., twenty-five miles above Gravelly Ford, and these of the four men in charge killed. The Shoshones, it is reported, assaulted the stage and murdered the guards A certain Mr. W. H. Lindsey, who arrived at Placerville, is the bearer of this news. Mr. Lindsey's statement of the attack is generally disbelieved. His report has not yet been confirmed, and it is thought the massacre exists only in the imagination of Mr. Lindsey.

only in the imagination of Mr. Lindsey.

The three men reported killed were Joseph Richarlson conductor; Charles Conover, Edias Ethridge, and Theo Barban, a Frenchman, guards. Mr. Lindsey states the two of these four men were invaluable to the overland enterprise, being in every respect trustworthy, and speak-ing the Indian tongue as readily as the Indians them-selves. This renders the massacre the more surprising, as they had always been great favorites with the Sho-hones, and one had lived with them about two years, said Mr. Linders had always given him extra rations, to be hones, and one had lived with them about two years, saw.

Mr. Lindsey had always given him extra rations, to be presented to the Indians at his discretion. The name of the man who escaped is not stated. It would be a seious disaster if the report should prove true. The people are just beginning to place faith in the stability and safely of the overland mail route, and send letters by it to the Eastern States. If confidence was lost in the Placerille route, of course the mail matter now sent by it would so into other channels.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Bowlin, of St. Louis, is at Browns' Hotel. Hon. J. M. Sandidge, of Louisiana, is at the National

Hon. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster General, arrived in Portland, Maine, on Monday evening last. He intends to spend several weeks in Maine to visit his friends and recruit his health.

It is stated that Charles Dickins, the popular author ntends shortly to pay another visit to this country.

Robert J. Cowart, of Georgia, has been appointed?

Lieutenant Macomb has been transferred from the mayy-yard, New York, to the receiving-ship North Caro Lieut, James M. Duncan has been ordered to the Net

York navy-yard. Gov. Wise returned to Richmond on Saturday last after